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Primer

EDITOR

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ALL THINGS HAVE SOME KIND OF COLOUR

Lesson 57

LESSON 1

i n c e a p

in

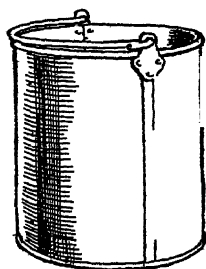
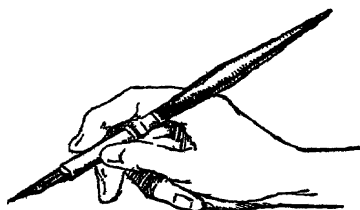
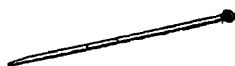
en

pin

pen

a pin

a pen



an

ap

can

cap

a can

a cap



i n c e a p
pin pen can

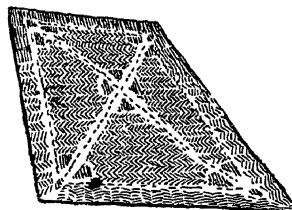
LESSON 2

m l h t v g

an
man
a man



at
mat
a mat



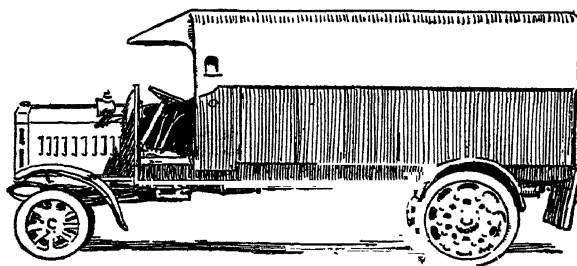
at
hat
a hat



eg
leg
a leg



an
van
a van

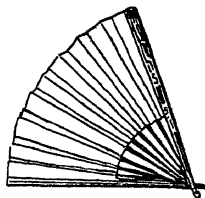


m l h t v g
man fan hat van

LESSON 3

u b d r f z

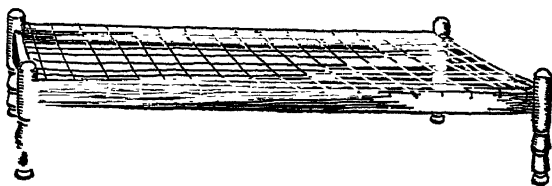
an
fan
a fan



ug
rug
a rug



ed
bed
a bed



up
cup
a cup



ez
fez
a fez



u b d r f z
rug bed fez cup

LESSON 4

o x k

at
cat
a cat



at
rat
a rat



og
dog
a dog



ox
fox
a fox



id
kid
a kid



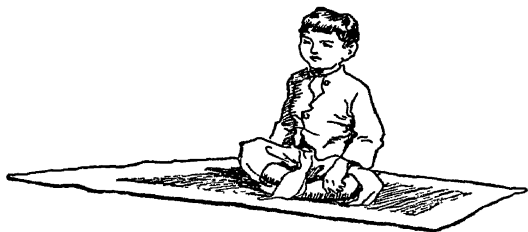
o x k
dog fox kid

LESSON 5

S	W	I
s	w	

we on sit

Sit.
I sit.



Sit.
We sit.



Sit on a mat.

I sit on a mat.

We sit on a mat.

Sit. I sit. We sit.

LESSON 6

T	this
t	is

Sit on a mat.

I sit on a mat.

This is a mat.



This is a pin.



This is a pen.



This is a cap.



This is a hat.



Sit on a mat. This is a mat.

LESSON 7

A	ox	it
a	box	

This is a box.

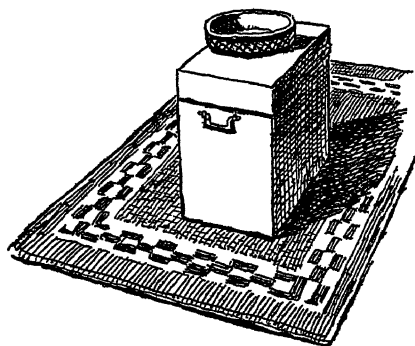
This is a cap.

It is on a box.

This is a mat.

This is a box.

It is on a mat.



A box is on a mat.

A cap is on a box.

A box is on a mat.

A cap is on a box.

LESSON 8

at	ot
that	pot

This is a cap.

That is a hat.



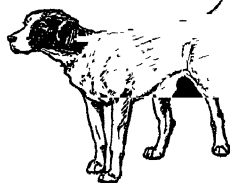
This is a pot.

That is a can.



This is a dog.

That is a fox.



This is a cat.

That is a rat.



*This is a dog.
That is a fox*

LESSON 9

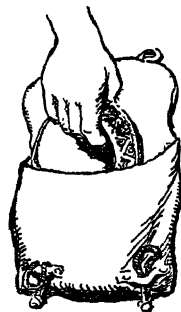
P in the ag
p put bag

This is a bag.

This is a cap.

I put it in the bag.

The cap is in the bag.

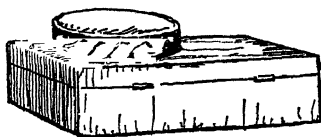
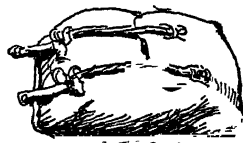


A cap is on that box.

Put it in the box.

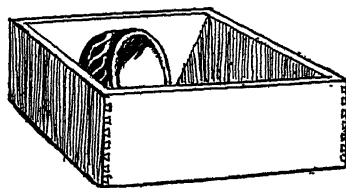
I put the cap in the box.

The cap is in the box.



A cap is in a bag.

A cap is in a box.



LESSON 10

Y	es
y	yes

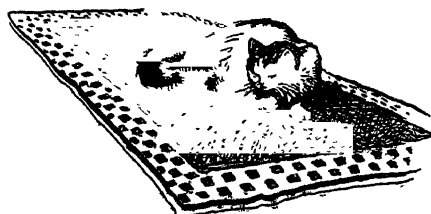
Is this a cat?

Yes. It is a cat.

Is this a mat?

Yes. It is a mat.

The cat is on the mat.



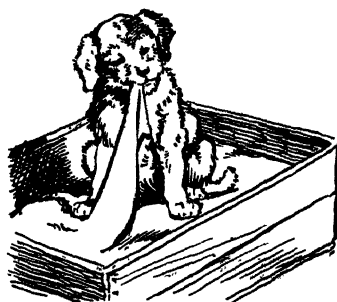
Is this a dog?

Yes. It is a dog.

Is this a box?

Yes. It is a box.

The dog is in the
box.



Is this a dog?

LESSON 11

N	no	og
n		log

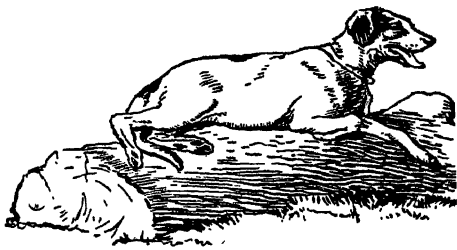
Is that a fox?

No. It is a dog.

Is that a log?

Yes. It is a log.

The dog is on the log.



Is that a cat?

No. It is a kid.

Is that a mat?

Yes. It is a mat.

The kid is on the mat.



Is that a log?

LESSON 12

G	H	R	go	un	nd
g	h	r		run	and

Hem and Ram.

This is Hem.

That is Ram.



Go. I go.

Run. I run.



Sit.

Ram and I sit.



Hem and Ram sit.

LESSON 13

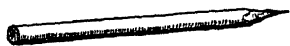
not pen'cil

This is a pencil.

It is not a pen.

That is a pen.

It is not a pencil.



The pencil is on a box.

It is not in it.

The pen is in the box.

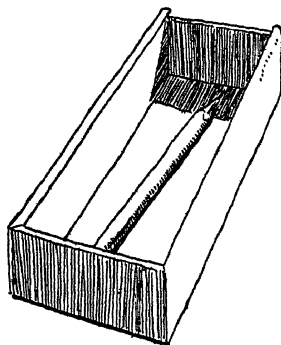
It is not on it.



I put the pencil in the box.

The pencil is in the box.

It is not on it.



This is not a pencil.

LESSON 14

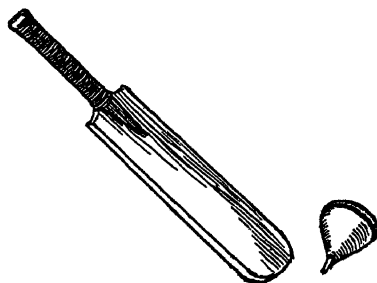
K am is as at op
k he his has bat top
what

What is this?

This is a bat.

What is that?

That is a top.



Kasim has a top.

That is his top.

He has a bat.

That is his bat.

He has a top and
a bat.

I am Kasim.



I am Kasim.

LESSON 15

she her

This is Sita.

She has a fan.

That is her fan.

Has she a bag?

Yes. She has a bag.

This is her bag.

It is on the mat.

Has Sita a pen?

Yes. She has a pen.

Is it on the mat?

No. It is not on the mat.

It is in the bag.



What is that? It is a bag.

<i>a</i>	a	<i>A</i>	A	<i>n</i>	n	<i>N</i>	N
<i>b</i>	b	<i>B</i>	B	<i>o</i>	o	<i>O</i>	O
<i>c</i>	c	<i>C</i>	C	<i>p</i>	p	<i>P</i>	P
<i>d</i>	d	<i>D</i>	D	<i>q</i>	q	<i>Q</i>	Q
<i>e</i>	e	<i>E</i>	E	<i>r</i>	r	<i>R</i>	R
<i>f</i>	f	<i>F</i>	F	<i>s</i>	s	<i>S</i>	S
<i>g</i>	g	<i>G</i>	G	<i>t</i>	t	<i>T</i>	T
<i>h</i>	h	<i>H</i>	H	<i>u</i>	u	<i>U</i>	U
<i>i</i>	i	<i>I</i>	I	<i>v</i>	v	<i>V</i>	V
<i>-j</i>	j	<i>J</i>	J	<i>w</i>	w	<i>W</i>	W
<i>k</i>	k	<i>K</i>	K	<i>x</i>	x	<i>X</i>	X
<i>l</i>	l	<i>L</i>	L	<i>y</i>	y	<i>Y</i>	Y
<i>m</i>	m	<i>M</i>	M	<i>z</i>	z	<i>Z</i>	Z

LESSON 16

an and an'na
my hand but
 have

What is this?

It is a hand.

It is my hand.

I have a pen in my hand.



What is this?

It is an anna.

It is not in my hand.

But it is my anna.

I have an anna.



What is that?

It is an anna.

LESSON 17

here	then	shut
	open	

I put an anna in my hand.

Then I shut my hand.

My hand is shut.

What is in it?

Have I an anna in it?

Yes. I have an anna in it.



I open my hand.

My hand is open.

Here is the anna.

I have it in my hand.



I have an anna in my hand.

LESSON 18

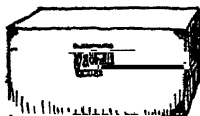
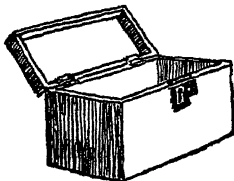
now	book	good
at	look	

Look! Here is a box.

It is open.

I shut it.

The box is now shut.



What have I in my hand?

I have a book in it.

The book is shut.

I open it.

It is now open.

I look at the book.

It is a good book.

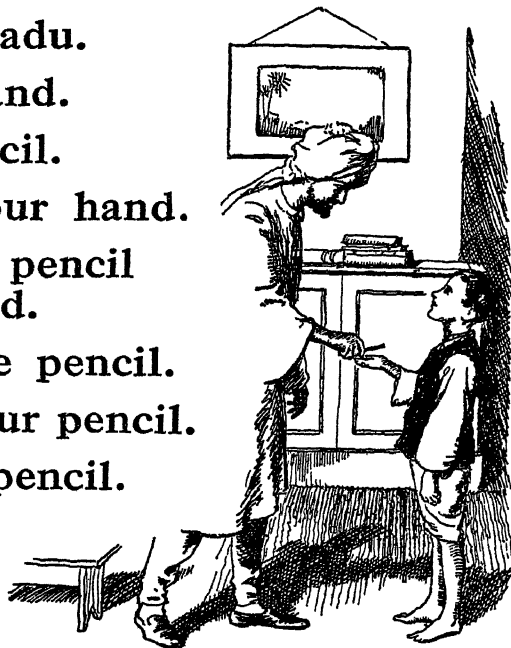


This is a good book.

LESSON 19

come give you your

Come here, Jadu.
Open your hand.
This is a pencil.
I put it in your hand.
You have my pencil
in your hand.
I give you the pencil.
Now this is your pencil.
It is not my pencil.



What has Jadu in his hand?
He has a pencil in his hand.
It is his pencil.

You have my pencil.

LESSON 20

one two

One can.



Two cans.

One pen.



Two pens.

One pin.



Two pins.

One pot.



Two pots.

One book.



Two books.

one pin

two pins

one book

two books

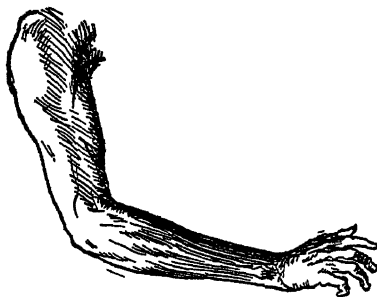
LESSON 21

hand	arm	eye	are
hands	arms	eyes	of
these			

I have two hands.
These are my hands.
A man has two hands.



This is my arm.
I have two arms.
A man has two arms.



This is an eye.
It is the eye of a man.
A man has two eyes.



A man has two arms.

LESSON 22

or big sun

Here is a big box.
It is in the sun.

Is this a rug or a
mat?

It is a rug.

It is not a mat.

Is the box shut or open?

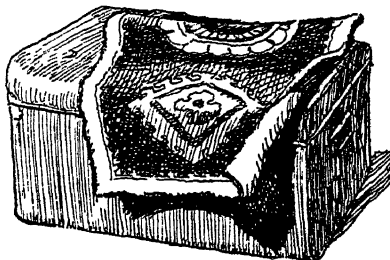
The box is shut.

It is not open.

The rug is on the box.

It is not in the box.

It is in the sun.



Is the box open?

LESSON 23

nine	these	there
six	those	they

Here is one book.

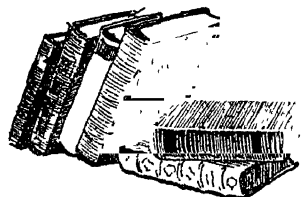


There are six books.

This is my book.

Those are your books.

This is not your book.



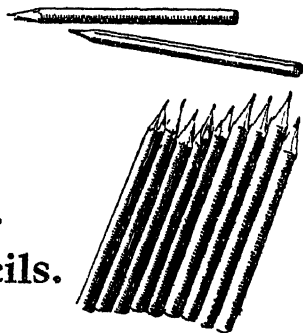
Here are two pencils.

There are nine pencils.

These are my pencils.

Those are your pencils.

These are not your pencils.



Here are two pencils.

There are nine pencils.

LESSON 24

both boy us
name boys

My name is Hari.
What is your name?
My name is Ahmed.

You are a boy.
I am a boy.
Both of us are boys.

You have a cap.
I have a cap.
Both of us have caps.
But my cap is not a fez cap.



What is your name?

LESSON 25

face	head	un ^d er	Ram's
me	hair	o ^v er	

Ram, look at me.

Boys, this is Ram's head.

This is his hair.

His hair is on his head.

Look at the boys, Ram.

This is Ram's face.

This is Ram's cap.

It is on his head.

His hair is under his cap.

His cap is over his hair.

Over his head and under his hat.

What is that? A man's hair.



Look at me and at Ram

LESSON 26

foot	stand	ear	with
feet	them	hear	our

This is a foot.

These are my feet.

I stand on my feet.

We stand on our feet.



These are my eyes.

I see with them.

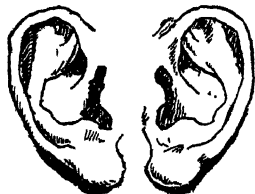
We see with our eyes.



These are my ears.

I hear with them.

We hear with our ears.



We hear with our ears.

LESSON 27

road	tree	near
horse	three	do
	little	

This is a road.
You see a tree here.
It is a big tree.
It is near the road.
There is a man
under it.
He is in the road.
The tree is not in
the road.
The man is on a horse.
Do you see those trees there?
They are not near the road.
Three of them are big trees.
Two of them are little trees.



LESSON 28

oth'er fa'ther son love
moth'er their too loves
broth'er

This little boy is Hem.
The other little boy is
Ram.

Hem is Ram's brother

Hem is my son.

Ram is my son too.

Both little boys are
my sons.

I am their father.

I love both of them.

Their mother loves them too.

They are good little boys.



Hem is Ram's brother.

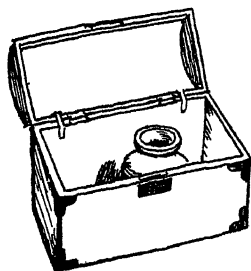
Yes or No.

Is this a pot?

Is that a box?

Is the box in the pot?

Is the pot in the box?



I see—or I do not see.

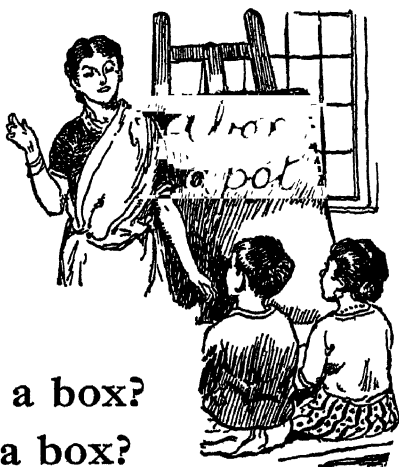
Do you see a pot?

Do you see a box?

Do you see a pot
and a box?

Do you see a pot on a box?

Do you see a pot in a box?



Read this:

I	see	a box and a pot.
We	sees	a box in a pot.
You	do not see	a pot in a box.
He	does not see	a box on a pot.
She	does not see	

LESSON 29

chair	all	without'
stool	some	four

Here is a chair.

Those are the legs.

There are four legs.

This chair has arms.

It has two arms.

These are the arms.

This is a chair with arms.

This chair has no arms.

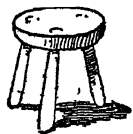
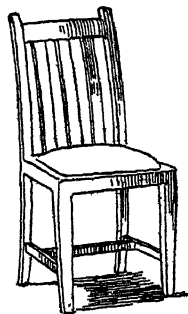
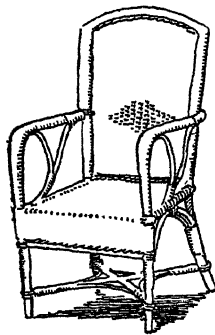
It is a chair without arms.

All chairs have legs.

Some chairs have no arms.

This is a stool.

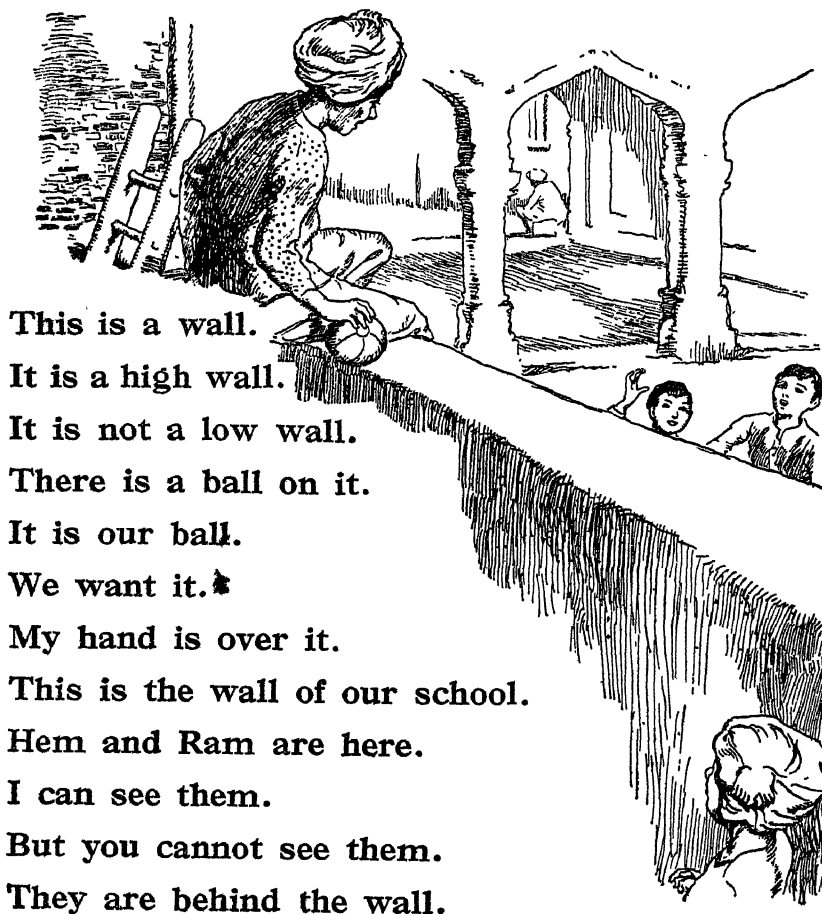
It has three legs and no arms.



The chair has four legs.

LESSON 30

wall want high can
ball school low cannot
be hind'



This is a wall.

It is a high wall.

It is not a low wall.

There is a ball on it.

It is our ball.

We want it.

My hand is over it.

This is the wall of our school.

Hem and Ram are here.

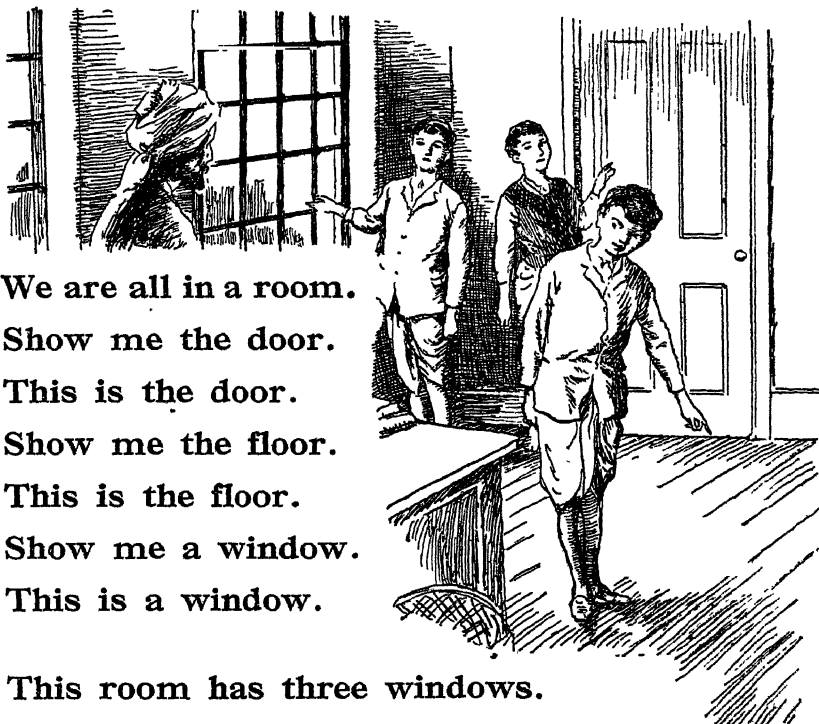
I can see them.

But you cannot see them.

They are behind the wall.

LESSON 31

room	door	win'dow
only	floor	show



We are all in a room.

Show me the door.

This is the door.

Show me the floor.

This is the floor.

Show me a window.

This is a window.

This room has three windows.

But you see only two windows now.

It has only one door.

A room has four walls.

You see only two walls of this room now.

LESSON 32

cow	small	food	well
milk	wa'ter	feed	so

Do you see that cow there?

She is under a big tree.

She is our cow.

Do you see that small box?

It is near the cow.

Her food is in it.

We feed our cow well.

So she gives us good milk.

There is water near her.

That is a can of her milk.

It is not a can of water.



Our cow gives us good milk.

LESSON 33

man'y ta'ble where



There are many books here.

Some are big books.

Some are small books.

Where are the big books?

They are on my table.

Where are the small books?

They are on my table too.

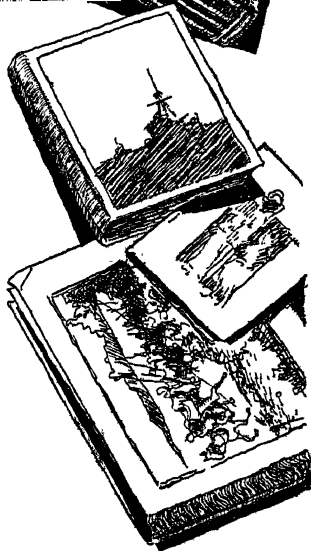
All the books are on my table.

They are all my books.

I have many books.

Some of my books are big books.

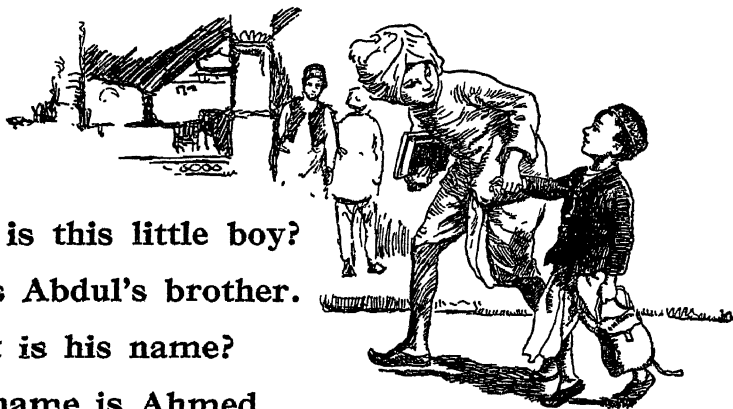
Some of them are small books.



Where are my books?

LESSON 34

who goes sis'ter
how does home



Who is this little boy?

He is Abdul's brother.

What is his name?

His name is Ahmed.

He is going to school.

He goes to school with Abdul.

Does he come home with
Abdul?

Yes. He comes home with
him.

This is his sister.

He has two brothers and one sister.



Ahmed is Abdul's brother.

LESSON 35

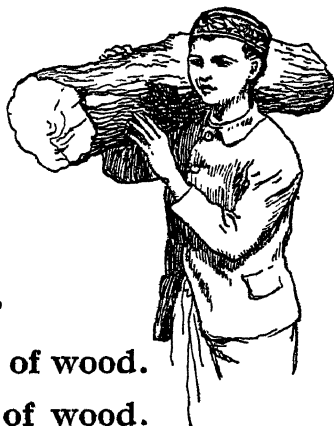
wood car ¹ ry ver ¹ y make

This is wood.

It is a log of wood.

It is a very big log.

But I can carry it.



What do we make of wood?

We make doors and windows of wood.

We make tables and chairs of wood.

Do we make pots of wood?

No. We do not make pots of wood.

Do we make tops of wood?

Yes. We make tops of wood.

It is a very big log.

Right or Not Right.

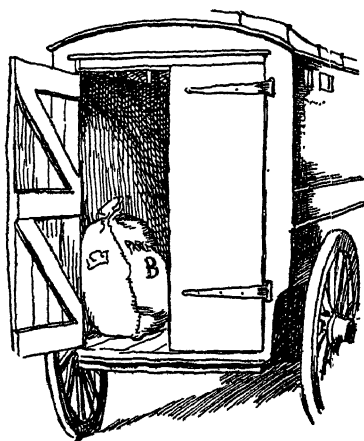
This is a van.

I see the horse.

I do not see the horse.

Both the doors are open.

Only one door is open.



I see a bag in the van.

I see three bags in the van.

There is a bag behind this door.

But you cannot see it.

A man is standing near the van.

You can see him.

A man is standing behind the van.

You cannot see him.

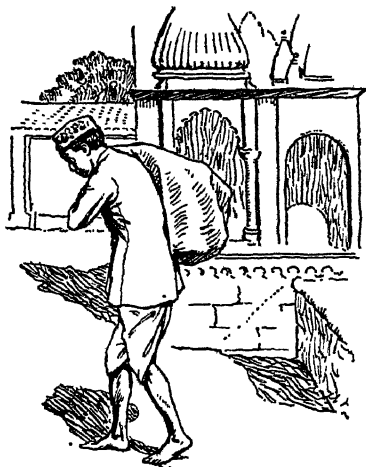
There are books in the bag.

There are pots in the bag.

LESSON 36

letter	carrying	down	up
street	looking	back	

What is in that bag?
There are letters in it.
It is a bag of letters.
A man is carrying it.



Where is the man?
He is in the street.
He is near a house.
Is he looking up?
No. He is not looking up.
He is looking down.
He is carrying the bag on his back.

A man is carrying a big bag.

LESSON 37

eight eat grass ground



These cows are standing in the sun.

How many cows do we see?

We see eight cows in the sun.

There is grass on the ground.

But the cows are not eating it now.

Cows eat grass. Horses eat it too.

There are no horses standing in the sun here.

How many cows are there ?

LESSON 38

write	sitting	right	desk
writing	reading	left	
	pa'per		

Hari is at his desk.

He is writing a letter.

He is not reading a book.

Where is his paper?

It is on his desk.

What is he sitting on?

He is sitting on a stool.

He is not sitting on a chair.

Where is his right foot?

It is under the desk.

Where is his left foot?

It is under the stool.



Hari is at his desk.

LESSON 39

wait	must	for	get
late	doing	to	
say	run	please	
saying	running	quick	

This boy's name is Abdul.

That boy's name is Latif.

What is Abdul saying to Latif?

He is saying:

"We must not be late for school, Latif.

But I want my pen.

It is not in my bag.

I must run home and get it.

Please wait for me, Latif."

What is Abdul doing now?

He is running home for his pen.

He must be quick.



LESSON 40

get	quick	walk	fast
got	quickly	walking	off

Abdul has come back.

What is he saying to Latif?

He is saying:

“I have got my pen.

Now we must walk quickly
to school.”

What is Latif saying?

He is saying:

“No. We must run.

It is very late.”



So the boys are running.

They are not walking.

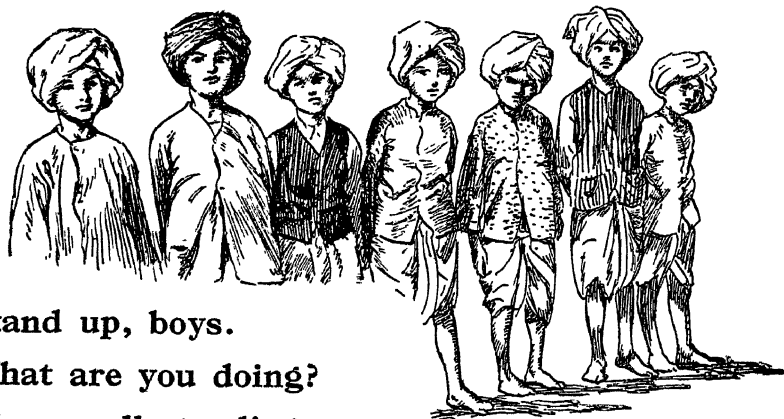
They are running fast.

They are running off to school.

We must run to school.

LESSON 41

sit	take	open	do
sat	taken	opened	done



Stand up, boys.

What are you doing?

We are all standing up.

Now sit down.

You have all sat down.

What have you done?

We have all sat down.

Take up your books.

What have you done?

We have taken up our books.

All of you open your books.

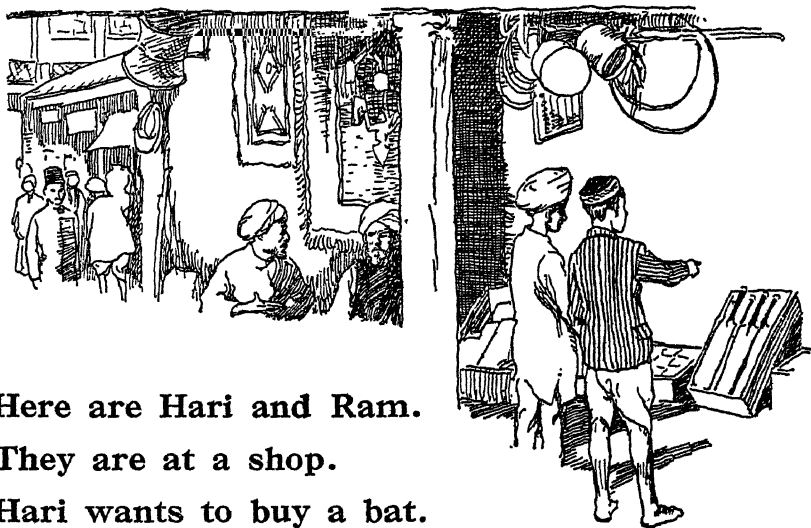
What have you done?

We have all opened our books.



LESSON 42

buy	see	shop	strong
seen	let		



Here are Hari and Ram.

They are at a shop.

Hari wants to buy a bat.

He has seen some bats in a box.

He is saying to Ram:

“Those bats look strong.

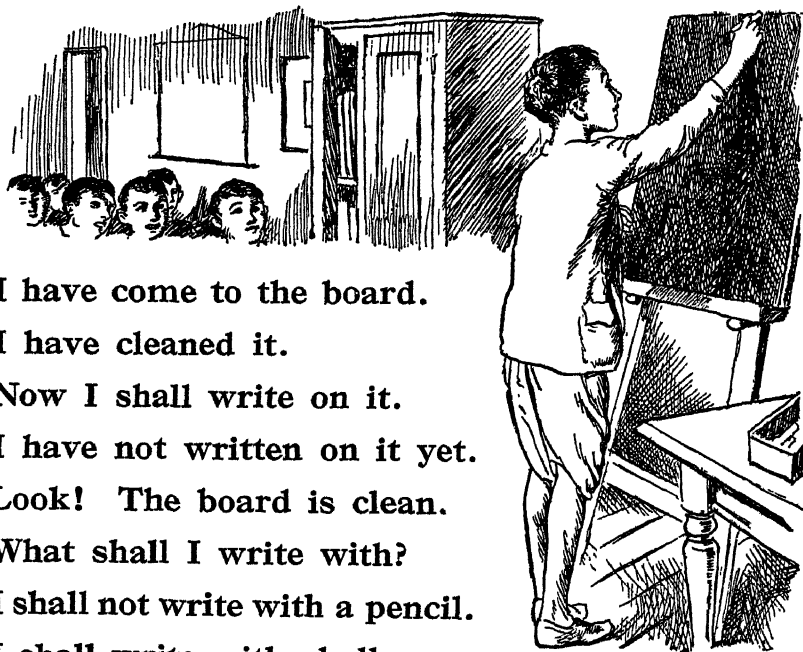
Let us go in and buy one.”

Here are Hari and Ram.

LESSON 43

clean	teach	shall	write
ask	teacher	will	written

board	yet	piece	chalk
-------	-----	-------	-------



I have come to the board.

I have cleaned it.

Now I shall write on it.

I have not written on it yet.

Look! The board is clean.

What shall I write with?

I shall not write with a pencil.

I shall write with chalk.

The chalk is in a box on the table.

I shall ask my teacher for a piece of it.

He will give me a piece to write with.

He has asked me to write on the board.

Right or Not Right

I am sitting on a mat.

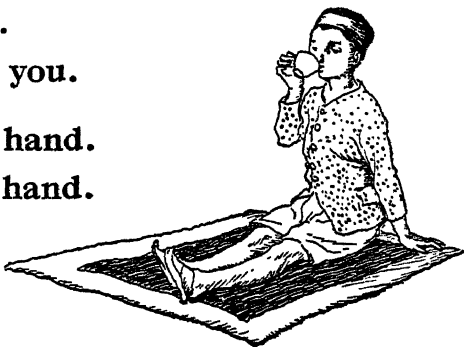
I am sitting on a rug.

I am looking at you.

I am not looking at you.

I have a cup in my hand.

I have a can in my hand.



There is milk in the cup.

There is no milk in the cup.

The cup is in my right hand.

The cup is in my left hand.

Read:

I

A boy

am sitting

am not sitting

is sitting

is not sitting

am not standing

is not standing

have sat down

has sat down

on a rug.

on a mat.

on the ground.

LESSON 44

house	into	morn'ing
out		e'vening

I go out in the morning.

I come home in the
evening.

Now it is evening.

And I have come home.

My cat has run out to me.

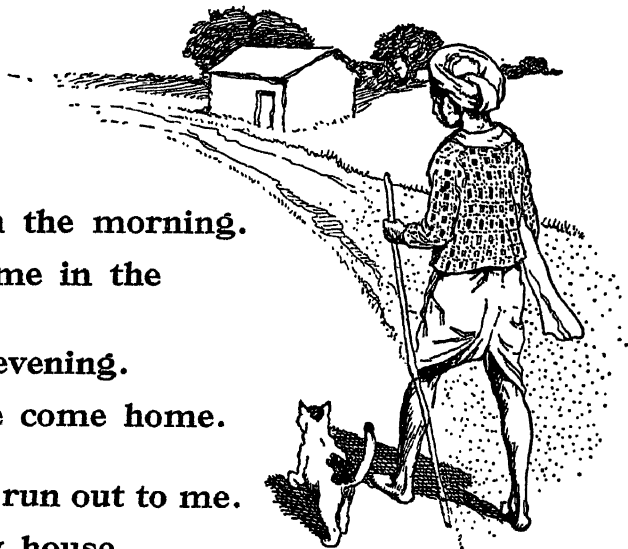
That is my house.

This is the road to it.

I shut the door this morning.

Now I shall open it and go in.

My cat will run into the house.



I come home in the evening.

LESSON 45

map	go	before'	bring
	gone	Ind'ia	

This is a map of
India.

My teacher wants it.

I have gone to get it.

I am standing before it.

The map is on the wall.

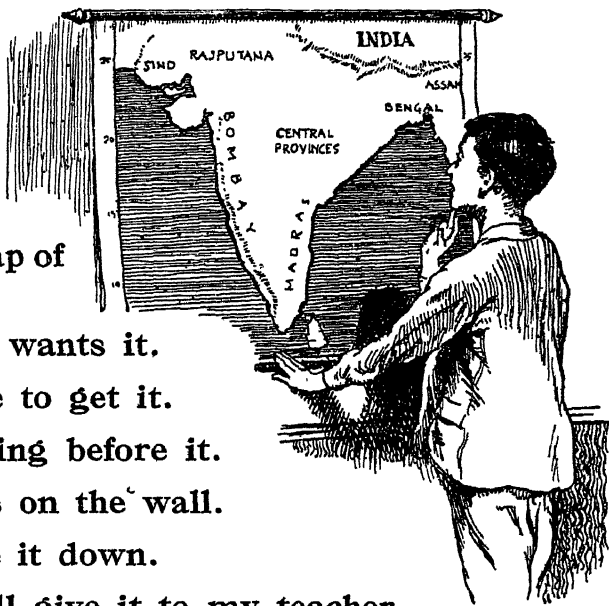
I shall take it down.

Then I shall give it to my teacher.

He has asked me to bring it to him.

He will put it on the board.

Then we shall all look at it.



I have gone to get the map.

LESSON 46

chick

One, two!
What shall I do?



Three, four!
Shut the door.



Five, six!
Feed the chicks.



Seven, eight!
Sit and wait.

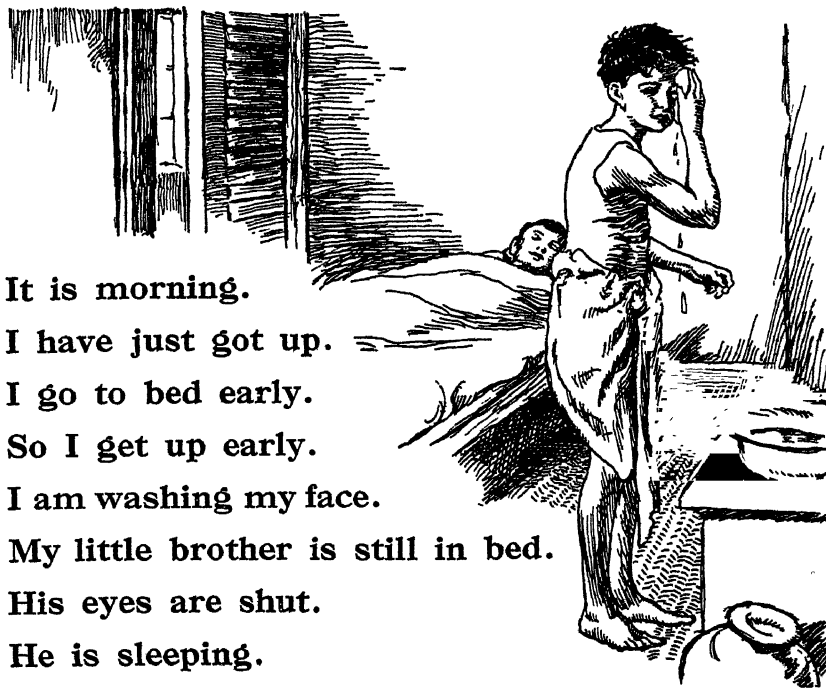


Nine, ten!
Clean my pen.



LESSON 47

just	still	ear'ly
wash	sleep	
washing	sleeping	



It is morning.

I have just got up.

I go to bed early.

So I get up early.

I am washing my face.

My little brother is still in bed.

His eyes are shut.

He is sleeping.

But he will get up now and wash his face.

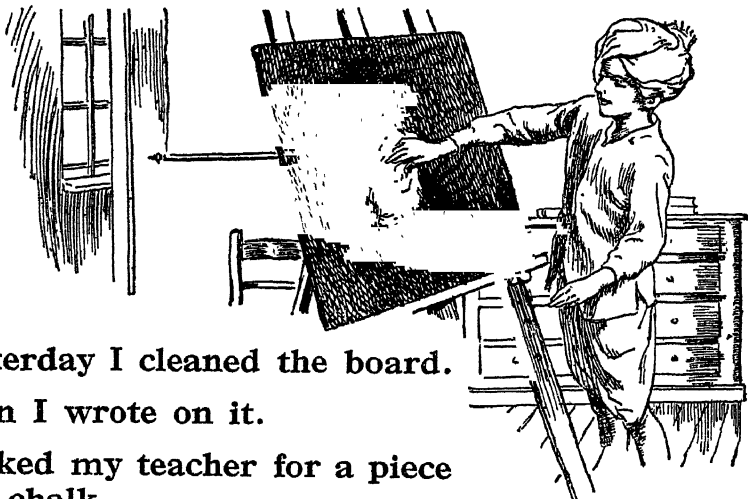
Then we shall both go out for a walk.

I go to bed early

LESSON 48

write	give	take	say	from
wrote	gave	took	said	

to-day'	yes'terday
---------	------------



Yesterday I cleaned the board.

Then I wrote on it.

I asked my teacher for a piece
of chalk.

He gave me a piece from the box on his table.

I took it from him and wrote with it.

To-day Hari is writing on the board.

Our teacher said: "Come here, Hari.

Clean the board.

Here is a piece of chalk.

Take it and write with it on the board."

LESSON 49

girl live lives nice



This little girl is going
to school.

She is with her sister

She is early.

She is not late.

What has she in her hand?

She has her food in it.

She does not live near the
school.

Her home is not near it.

So she brings food with her.

She lives in a nice house.



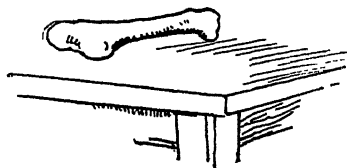
Sita lives in a nice house

Count from one to twenty.

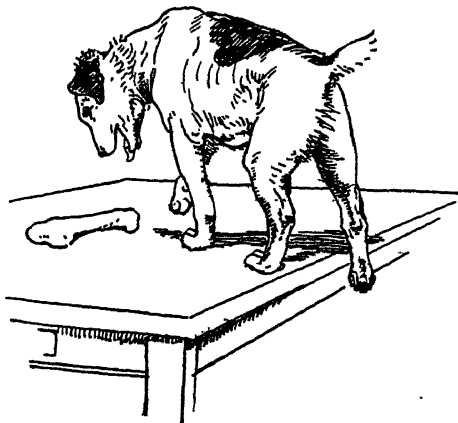
1	one	•	I
2	two	••	II
3	three	•••	III
4	four	••••	IV
5	five	•••••	V
6	six	••••••	VI
7	seven	•••••••	VII
8	eight	••••••••	VIII
9	nine	•••••••••	IX
10	ten	••••••••••	X
11	eleven	•••••••••• •	XI
12	twelve	•••••••••• ••	XII
13	thirteen	••••~••••••• •••	XIII
14	fourteen	••••~••••••• ••••	XIV
15	fifteen	••••~••••••• •••••	XV
16	sixteen	••••~••~••••• ••••••	XVI
17	seventeen	••••~••~••••• •••••••	XVII
18	eighteen	••••~••~••••• ••••••••	XVIII
19	nineteen	••••~••~••••• •••••••••	XIX
20	twenty	••••~••~••••• ••••••••••	XX

LESSON 50

bone	mouth	did	see	is	run
kind	like	its	saw	was	ran



This is a bone.
It is on a table.
Dogs like bones.
They eat them.



This dog has a bone.
It is in its mouth.
It is a big bone.
Who gave the dog the bone?
Did some kind man give it to it?
No. No one gave the dog the bone.
The bone was on a table.
The dog saw it there and took it.
It ran off with it in its mouth.



LESSON 51

stop	long	stream	why
stopped	short	bank	

cross	a cross'
-------	----------

Here is the dog.

It is still running.

But it is not running
fast.

It still has the bone
in its mouth.

These are logs of wood.

This is a long log.

That is a short log.

That is water there.

It is a little stream.

A stream has two banks.

Here is one bank.

There is the other bank.

You can see both the banks of this stream.



Look at that log of wood.
Some men have put it there.
They have put it across the stream.
You can walk on it.
You can go from one bank to the other on it.
You can cross the stream on it.



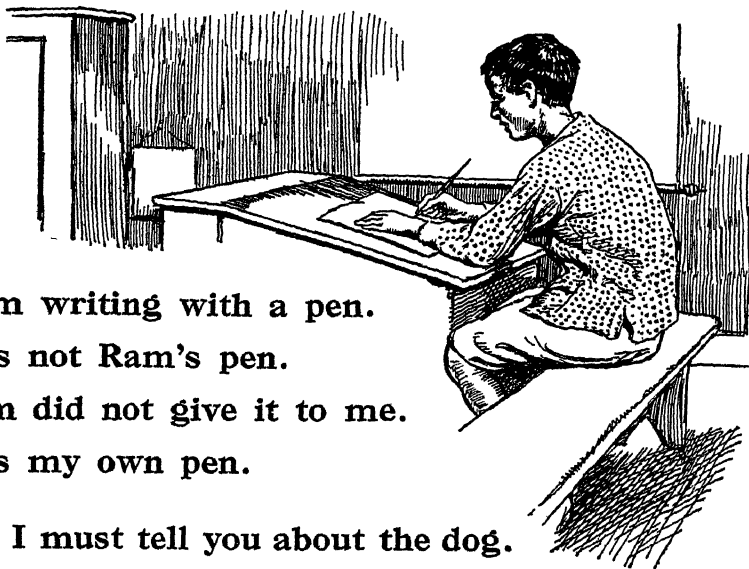
Look! The dog is on it.
It will cross the stream on it.
It has now stopped.
What is it doing?
It is looking down at the water.
Why is it doing so? We shall see.

*The dog will cross the stream
on the log.*

LESSON 52

lose	own	fall	tell
lost	bad	fell	oh

a bout¹



I am writing with a pen.
It is not Ram's pen.
Ram did not give it to me.
It is my own pen.

But I must tell you about the dog.
It looked down at the water.
And what did it see there?
It saw a dog with a bone in its mouth.
And it was a big bone!
So the bad dog wanted the other dog's bone too.
And what did it do?

It opened its mouth.
But why did it do so?
To get the other bone.
And did it get it?
Oh, no! It did not get it.
It only lost its own bone.
For it fell into the stream.



LESSON 53

The Dog and the Bone

There was a bone on a table. A dog saw it there and took it. It was a bad dog.

The dog came to a stream. It wanted to cross it. There was a long log of wood across it. The dog got on to the log. Then it stopped and looked down at the water. It saw a dog there. This dog too had a bone in its mouth. And it was a big bone. So the bad dog wanted this bone too. It opened its mouth to get the bone. But it did not get it. It only lost its own bone. For it fell into the stream.

LESSON 54

boat	boatman	riv'er
sail	wom'an	wind

peo'ple	Gan'ges
---------	---------

This is a big river.

It is not a stream.

It is the Ganges.

That is one of the banks of the river.

You see some trees there.

You do not see the other bank of the river.

This boat is going to the other bank.

It is crossing the river.

It has a sail and the sail is up.

It is a small boat.

But there are four people in it.

One of them is a woman and three of them are men.



SITA, RAMA, AND LAKSHMANA CROSSING THE GANGES

One man is standing, two men are sitting.
That man there is the boatman.
He is taking these people across the river.
He is a strong man.

What makes the boat go?
The wind in the sail makes it go.
What is the boatman doing?
He is making the boat go across the river.

*One man is standing,
two men are sitting.*

Add ing to:

- (1) tell, stand, see, fall.
- (2) sit, get, run, shut, stop.
- (3) have, take, make, love, write.

Read with the right words:

My little (big) brother is in bed.
I shall sit (am sitting) on his bed.

I shall fan (have fanned) him.

My brother said (is saying): "Please, fan me."

My brother's dog is near (under) his bed.

It is sitting on a mat (on a box).



Read:

I

My brother

My brother's dog

am sitting

is sitting

have opened

has opened

is looking

is not looking

on the bed.

near the bed.

a fan.

his eyes.

at me.

LESSON 55

man	great	be	talking
men	sad	been	king

See illustration on page 63.

Look at the people in the little boat.

This is Sita and that is Rama.

This is Lakshmana.

He is standing behind his brother.

Rama is talking to the boatman.

He is saying to him: "Be good to all men."

Rama's father is a great king.

But Rama will not be king.

So Sita is sad and Lakshmana is sad too.

Sita does not like the boat.

She has not been in a little boat before.

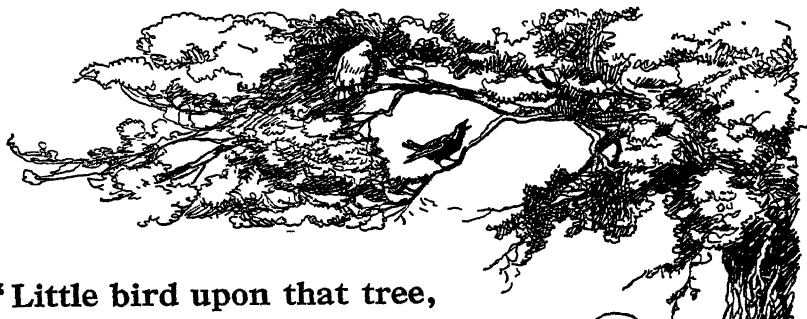
But she wants to be with Rama.

Lakshmana wants to be with him too.

This is Lakshmana.

LESSON 56

sing	fly	bird	a lone'
song	hop	upon	stone



“Little bird upon that tree,
Come and sing a song to me.
I have come here all alone.
Come and sit upon this
stone.”

But the little bird said: “No!
Mother will not let me go.
You will shut me up, and I
Like to hop about and fly.”



Read:

The little bird will (will not) sit on the stone.
The little boy is with other boys (is alone).

LESSON 57

sky	black	white	red
page	blue	green	
col'our			

See illustration in colour on page 2.

Grass is green. The sky is blue.
Some caps are red, some are black.
The letters in this book are black.
What colour is chalk? It is white.
What colour is the paper of this book?
It is white too.
All things have some kind of colour.
Look at page two of this book.
You see things of many colours there.
The house is red. The trees are green.
The sky over them is blue.
The cow is white.

The trees are green.

Read:

It is morning (evening).

I am still in bed
(have got up).

I shall (have) put on
my coat.

I have (have not) washed
my face.

I shall put (am putting)
my bed in the sun.



I am (am not) looking at you.

My brother is (is not) with me.

You see (do not see) him with me.

I	have		
My brother	has		
	shall	got	
	will	get	up.
	am	getting	
	is		

LESSON 58

named	once	gold	take
when	much	noon	takes

e'ven	noth'ing
-------	----------



There was once a great king. His name was Mahmud. He lived in a very big house.

Many great men lived near the King's house. One of them was a man named Ayaz. He was a very good man.

One day the King said to some of his men: "Ayaz is a good man. I like him very much."

These men did not like Ayaz. So they said to the King: "O King, Ayaz is not a good man. We

have seen him go into the strong room. He goes to a big box and takes gold from it. He does not even shut the door."

The King said: "When does he go into the strong room?"

The men said: "Ayaz goes into the strong room at noon, O King."

The King looked sad. But he said nothing.

LESSON 59

dark	poor	day	coat
old	rich	days	
stand	go	think	
stood	went		

The strong room was very dark. The sun did not get into it.

Just before noon the King walked in, and stood behind the door. There he waited for Ayaz.

Ayaz came into the room at noon. He did not shut the door. So he did not see the King.

He went to a big box, and opened it. But what did he take out? It was not gold. It was a very old coat.

He took off his nice coat, and put on this very old coat!

Then the King went up to him, and said: "Ayaz, why have you put on this old coat?"

Ayaz said: "O great King, I was once a poor man. Then I had only this coat. But the King was kind to me, and now I am a rich man. I have many coats now. But I like my old coat still. For it makes me think of the old days. It makes me love my King."

The King was right. Ayaz was a very good man.

Ayaz was a very good man.

Put in the right word:

poor	good	one
rich		many

Ayaz was a very . . . man. He was once a . . . man. Now he was a . . . man. Once he had only . . . coat. Now he had . . . coats.

LESSON 60

not	drop	drink
crow	dropped	

It is a very hot day. A crow is sitting on a big pot. It wants some water to drink.

There is some water in the pot. But it is very low down. And the crow cannot get near it.

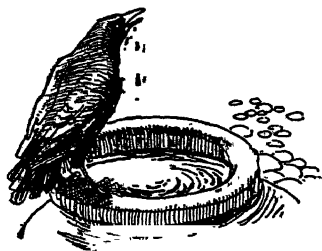
What is the crow saying? It is saying: "I cannot get near the water. So I must make it come to me. I see some small stones there. Let me get some of them and drop them into the water."



So the crow got some of the stones, and dropped them into the water.

Now you can see the water in the pot. It has come up to the crow.

And what is the crow doing? It is drinking the water.



LESSON 61

moon	woman	rest
child	women	thank

See illustration in colour on page 83.

The Sun has a sister and a brother. His sister is the Moon. His brother is the Wind.

One day the Sun, the Moon, and the Wind had some nice things to eat.

The Moon said: "I must take Mother some of these nice things." So she took her some of them.

Her Mother said: "Thank you." But she did not eat the nice things.

She said to the Sun: "Son, what have you got for me?"

The Sun said: "Mother, I have nothing for you. I did not think of you."

Then she said to the Wind: "Son, what have you got for me?"

The Wind said: "Mother, I too did not think of you. I have nothing for you."

So the Mother was very sad.

She said to the Sun: "You have been a bad child. So from to-day you will be very hot, and men and women will run from you."

She said to the Wind: "From to-day you will have no rest. For you too have been a bad child."

Then she said to the Moon: "You have been a good child. So men and women will love you."

So now the Sun is hot, the Wind has no rest, and all people love the Moon.

Put in the right word:

on	under	put on
at	over	

This man has his hat.

His hat is . . . his head.

His hair is . . . his hat.

His hat is . . . his eyes.

His eyes are . . . his hat.

He is not looking . . . you.



SENTENCES FOR TRANSLATION

1. A cap is on a box. The box is on a mat.
2. Ahmed has two brothers and one sister.
3. What have I in my hand? I have a pen in it.
4. This is the eye of a man.
5. Ahmed goes to school with his brother.
6. Both the boys are standing in the sun.
7. I see a man on a horse under a tree.
8. I am sitting on a chair without arms.
9. He is carrying a bag of letters on his back.
10. We make tables and chairs of wood.
11. Kasim must run home and get his pen.
12. Was the chalk in a box or on a table?
13. Some men have put a log across the stream.
14. There are some boys behind the high wall.
15. What is over your head and under your cap?

SOUNDS AND SYMBOLS

See *Standard Speech* by Alfred Drew (Blackie)

I. it

i	is	i-e	th	lk	ng	ck
it	his	give	this	milk	king	chick
sit	big	live	with		sing	quick
in	six			nk	bring	
pin	kid	ch	ll	think	thing	nd
did		rich	will			wind
			still			

be fore'	be hind'	writ'ten	fif'teen	lit'tle
----------	----------	----------	----------	---------

Note.—**y** has three sounds: at the beginning of a word (as in **yes**), at the end of a little word (as in **my**), and at the end of a big word (as **carry**).

of is pronounced **ov**.

2. ee

e	ee	been	ea	e-e	ie
me	feet	see	eat	these	piece
we	feed	seen	read		
be	tree	green	clean	ea-e	eo
he	three	fif'teen	teach	please	peo'ple
she	sleep	street	stream		e'ven
the					e'vening

3. at

a	cap	sat	a-e	st	nk	sh
am	map	bag	have	stand	bank	shall
an	at	has			thank	
can	bat	bad		ck		
man	mat	sad	nd	back	th	
fan	cat		and		that	
van	rat		hand			

4. et

e	yet	ea	sk	wh	ll
pen	let	head	desk	when	fell
bed	get				tell
leg	them	a	ft	nt	ai
then	fez	many	left	went	said
red	yes				

5. ah

a	ask	ar	dark	are
fa'ther	fast	arm		

6. up

u	run	st	o-e	o	noth'ing
us	sun	just	love	son	
up		must	some	oth'er	
cup	sh			moth'er	(w) one
rug	shut	ch	oe	broth'er	once
		much	does	col'our	

o	box	o-e	st	ng	cr	fr	dr
on	not	gone	stop	long	cross	from	drop
dog	pot		lost	song			
log	got	a			of is pronounced ov .		
of	off	was			off is pronounced of .		

8. aw

or	a	water	al	our	oor	aw
for	ball		talk	four	door	saw
short	fall		walk	your	floor	
horse	wall		chalk			oar
	small					board

9. ěr

er	ir	girl	or	ear
her	sir	bird	word	early

10. ěr

er	moth'er	wa'ter	teach'er	a
un'der	broth'er	riv'er	yes'terday	a bout'
o'ver	fa'ther	let'ter		a lone'
oth'er	sis'ter	pap'er		a cross
to-day	upon	col'our		an na

oo	moon	soon	stool	o	two	lose	blue
too	noon	food	school	who			

12. ŭ

u	oo	book	took	room	o	do
put	foot	look	wood	stood	to	wom'an

13. i

y	igh	i	i-e	write	eye
my	high	kind	like	white	
sky	right	child	nice		w is silent
why		be hind'	nine	uy	before r
				buy	

14. oh

o	old	ow	o-e	oa	op'en
no	gold	low	bone	boat	o'ver
go	goes	show	home	coat	on'ly
so	both	own	wrote	road	a lone'
		crow			win'dow

15 ay

a	a-e	page	ay	ey	ai	eight
ta'ken	name	take	day	they	wait	
ta'ble	face	make	say		sail	ea
pa'per	late					great

16. air

17. ear

hair	there	their	ear	near	here
chair	where		hear		

18. now

ow	down	ou	house	our
now		out	a bout'	
cow		mouth	ground	

19. poor

20. boy



THE SUN, MOON, AND WIND, AND THEIR MOTHER

Lesson 61

NOTES FOR THE TEACHER

1. *Fluent Reading.* This Primer seeks to make the early lessons in reading easy by grouping in a simple way the more common combinations of letters by which the sounds of English are represented in the ordinary spelling. By such grouping, the pupil is enabled not only to read with correct pronunciation, but also to attack new words with some chance of pronouncing them correctly. The tables of sounds and symbols given on pp. 77-82 are intended to be built up in the course of the reading of the text.

2. *Intelligent Reading.* The reading matter has not, however, been composed with the sole object of teaching the pupil to read fluently and perhaps mechanically, but rather to read with an eye to the sense. Sentences disconnected in thought are therefore avoided, and intelligence tests are set directly the pupil is ready for them. Throughout the book the pictures interpret the text, and serve as a guide to the "substitution" tables (e.g., on p. 32 the picture enables the pupil to read: "I see a pot in a box", "I do not see a box in a pot", &c.).

3. *Progress in Reading.* From words the Primer proceeds to short sentences, then to long sentences and sentences with "overflow", and finally to continuous narrative. No complex sentences are used.

4. *Vocabulary.* A vocabulary of about 300 words is provided. Over 80 per cent of these words are among the first 500 words of the highest frequency in the English language, as determined by Thorndike.

5. *Translation.* The part that translation naturally plays in explanation is indicated in the specimen exercises in translation given on p. 76. For the most part, however, the "Direct" principle is employed in the explanation and fixing of the phraseology of the text.

6. *Order of Lessons.* Since the lessons follow in a definite sequence, it is essential that the order of the text should not be departed from.

